

## Appendix I

## Jiang's (1992) Tentative Repertoire of Common English Conjunctions

**1. Additive**

## 1.1 Simple additive relations

1.1.1 Additive: and; and also; and ...too

1.1.2 Negative: nor; and...not;  
not...either; neither

1.1.3 Alternative: or; or else

## 1.2 Complex additive relations (emphatic)

1.2.1 Additive: furthermore; moreover;  
Additionally; besides that;  
add to this; in addition;  
and another thing

1.2.2 Alternative: alternatively

## 1.3 Complex additive relations (de-emphatic)

Afterthought: incidentally; by the way

## 1.4 Comparative relations

1.4.1 Similar: likewise; similarly;  
in the same way  
in (just) this way;1.4.2 Dissimilar: correspondingly  
on the other hand;  
by contrast;  
conversely

## 1.5 Appositive relations

1.5.1 Expository: that is; I mean;  
in other words;  
to put it another way1.5.2 Exemplificatory: for instance; for example;  
thus**2. Adversative**

## 2.1 Adversative relations 'proper' ('in spite of')

2.1.1 Simple: yet; though; only

2.1.2 Containing 'and': but

2.1.3 Emphatic: however; nevertheless;  
despite this; all the same

## 2.2 Contrastive relations ('as against')

2.2.1 Simple: but; and

2.2.2 Emphatic: however;  
on the other hand;  
at the same time;  
as against that2.2.3 Avowal: in fact; as a matter of fact;  
to tell the truth; actually;  
in point of fact

## 2.3 Correction relations ('not...but')

2.3.1 Correction of meaning: instead; rather;

2.3.2 Correction of wording:	on the contrary
2.4 Dismissive (generalized adversative ) relations ('no matter... , still')	at least; rather; I mean
2.4.1 Dismissal, closed:	in any/either case/event;
2.4.2 Dismissal, open-ended:	any/either way; whichever anyhow; at any rate; in any case; however that may be
<b>3. Causal</b>	
3.1 Causal relations, general ('because...so')	
3.1.1 Simple:	so; thus; hence; therefore
3.1.2 Emphatic:	consequently; accordingly; because of this
3.2 Causal relations, specific	
3.2.1 Reason:	for this reason; on account of this; it follows (from this); on this basis
3.2.2 Result:	as a result (of this); in consequence (of this); arising out of this
3.2.3 Purpose:	for this purpose; with this in mind/view; with this intention; to this end
3.3 Reversed causal relations (general)	
Simple:	for; because
3.4 Conditional relations ('if...then')	
3.4.1 Simple:	then
3.4.2 Emphatic:	in that case; that being the case; in such an event; under those circumstances under the circumstances otherwise; under the circumstances
3.4.3 Generalized:	
3.4.4 Reversed polarity:	
3.5 Respective relations ('with respect to')	
3.5.1 Direct:	in this respect/connection; with regard to this; here
3.5.2 Reversed polarity:	otherwise; in other respects; aside/apart from this
<b>4. Temporal</b>	
4.1 Simple temporal relations	
4.1.1 Sequential:	(and) then; next; afterwards; after that; subsequently
4.1.2 Simultaneous:	(just) then; at the same time; simultaneously;

4.1.3 Preceding:	in the mean time; meanwhile; in the meanwhile earlier; before then/that; previously
4.2 Complex temporal relations	
4.2.1 Immediate:	at once; thereupon; on which; just before soon; presently; later; after a time;
4.2.2 Interrupted:	some time earlier; formerly
4.2.3 Repetitive:	next time; on another occasion; this time; on this occasion; the last time; on a previous occasion
4.2.4 Specific:	next day; five minutes later; five minutes earlier
4.2.5 Durative:	meanwhile, all this time
4.2.6 Terminal:	by this time; up till that time; until then
4.2.7 Punctiliar:	next moment; at this point/moment; the previous moment
4.3 Conclusive relations	
Simple:	finally; at last; in the end; eventually
4.4 Sequential and conclusive relations (correlative forms)	
4.4.1 Sequential:	first...then; first...second...finally;
4.4.2 Conclusive:	at first...finally; at first...in the end
4.5 Temporal relations	
4.5.1 Sequential:	then; next; secondly...
4.5.2 Conclusive:	finally; as a final point; in conclusion
4.6 Temporal relation (correlative forms)	
4.6.1 Sequential:	first...next; first...then; first...secondly; in the first place...; in the second place...; to begin with;
4.6.2 Conclusive:	...finally; ...to conclude (with)
4.7 'Here and now' relations	
4.7.1 Past:	up to now;

4.7.2 Present:	up to this point; hitherto; heretofore
4.7.3 Future:	at this point; here from now on; henceforward
4.8 Summary relations	
4.8.1 Culminative:	to sum up; in short; briefly; in sum; (all) in all
4.8.2 Resumptive:	to resume; to get back to the point; anyway

## APPENDIX II

## Jiang's (1992) Tentative Repertoire of Common Chinese Conjunctions

**Additives**

## a) in addition

k uang <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>3</sup>	'moreover'	況且
er <sup>2</sup> qie <sup>3</sup>	'and, moreover'	而且
he <sup>2</sup> kuang <sup>4</sup>	'besides'	何況
zai <sup>4</sup> zhe <sup>3</sup>	'add to this'	再者
you <sup>4</sup>	'moreover'	又
yeh <sup>3</sup> ...yeh <sup>3</sup>	'both...and'	也...也
ci <sup>3</sup> wai <sup>3</sup>	'besides'	此外
chu <sup>2</sup> ci <sup>3</sup> zhi <sup>1</sup> wai <sup>4</sup>	'apart from that'	除此之外
bu <sup>4</sup> jin <sup>3</sup> ...lian <sup>2</sup> ye <sup>3</sup>	'not only ...but also'	不僅...連...也
ping <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ...êrh <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup>	'moreover'	並且...而且
bu <sup>2</sup> dan <sup>4</sup> ...er <sup>2</sup> qie <sup>3</sup>	'not only...but also'	不但...而且
ye <sup>3</sup> bu <sup>4</sup> ...ye <sup>3</sup> bu <sup>4</sup>	'neither...nor'	也不...也不
bu <sup>4</sup> ...bu <sup>4</sup>	'not...not'	不...不
ji <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ...you <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>	'neither...nor'	既不...又不

## b) alternative

huo <sup>4</sup> zhe <sup>3</sup> (shih)	'or'	或者(是)
hai <sup>2</sup> (huo) <sup>4</sup> shi <sup>4</sup> ... hai <sup>2</sup> (huo) <sup>4</sup> shi <sup>4</sup>	'either...or'	還(或)是...還(或)是

## c) explanation

li <sup>4</sup> ru <sup>2</sup>	'for example'	例如
bi <sup>3</sup> fang <sup>1</sup>	'for example'	比方
huan <sup>4</sup> yan <sup>2</sup> zhi <sup>1</sup>	'in other words'	換言之
ye <sup>3</sup> jiu <sup>4</sup> shi <sup>4</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup>	'that is'	也就是說
tong <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup>	'for the same reason'	同理
tong <sup>2</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> di <sup>5</sup>	'in the same way'	同樣地

**Adversatives**

## a) concession

jin <sup>3</sup> guan <sup>3</sup> ru <sup>2</sup> ci <sup>3</sup>	'despite this'	儘管如此
wu <sup>2</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ru <sup>2</sup> he <sup>2</sup>	'no matter how...still'	無論如何
sui <sup>1</sup> (ran <sup>2</sup> )...ke <sup>3</sup> shi <sup>4</sup>	'although...yet'	雖然...可是
sui <sup>1</sup> (ran <sup>2</sup> )...bu <sup>2</sup> guo <sup>4</sup>	'although...yet'	雖然...不過
jin <sup>3</sup> guan <sup>3</sup> ...hai <sup>2</sup> shi <sup>4</sup>	'no matter if ...still'	儘管...還是

## b) contrast

k <sup>e3</sup> shi <sup>4</sup>	‘but, however’	可是
dan <sup>4</sup> shi <sup>4</sup>	‘but’	但是
bu <sup>2</sup> guo <sup>4</sup>	‘only, but’	不過
(ran <sup>2</sup> ) er <sup>2</sup>	‘but, however’	(然)而
ling <sup>4</sup> yi <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> mian <sup>4</sup>	‘on the other hand’	另一方面
c) opposition		
shi <sup>4</sup> shi <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup>	‘as a matter of fact’	事實上
qi <sup>2</sup> shi <sup>2</sup>	‘in fact’	其實
xiang <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>3</sup> di <sup>5</sup>	‘on the contrary’	相反地

APPENDIX III  
QUESTIONNAIRE

Class :                      Name :                      No.

填空題：Filling in the blank：請填完下列空格。

\* 下列提示的連接詞不限使用一次 \*

And	But	However	Nevertheless	On the contrary
On the other hand	Besides	In addition		

1. 環境污染的問題已經嚴重影響了我們的健康。然而人們常常不經意地做出一些有害環境的事。

The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ has become so serious that it now affects our health. \_\_\_\_\_, people often unconsciously do something harmful to the environment.

2. 吸煙對肺部有害，喝酒過度傷肝。而賭博則會導致美滿家庭破裂，毀了人的一。

Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ our lungs, and excessive drinking will hurt our liver. \_\_\_\_\_, gambling will break up a sweet home and ruin our lives.

3. 今年暑假我可能會工作，另一方面，也可能休長假。

I may work this summer. \_\_\_\_\_, I may \_\_\_\_\_ a long \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 咖啡的香味暫時解除我們來自功課的壓力。此外，咖啡屋也是我疲憊的心靈的避難所。

The fragrance of coffee temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure from schoolwork. \_\_\_\_\_, the coffee house is also a \_\_\_\_\_ for my weary heart.

5. 要去阻止問題惡化，抱怨是沒作用的。相反地，我們應喚醒每個人對此問題的注意。

To \_\_\_\_\_ the problems \_\_\_\_\_ worsening, complaining won't work. \_\_\_\_\_, we should \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's attention to the problems.

6. 新人類傾向於注重物質而且好即時行樂。然而，新一代並非一無可取。  
The new human species \_\_\_\_\_ be materialistic and hedonistic.  
\_\_\_\_\_, the new generation is not totally \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Electric books can be more convenient than paper books. Because of the Internet, you do not have to buy these books at a store. \_\_\_\_\_, it is not only easy to add pictures to them, but also sound. Their text can be linked to information all over the Internet. \_\_\_\_\_, because electronic books do not use paper, it is not necessary to cut down trees to make them.
8. Children should be disciplined in school. Part of growing up is learning the difference between right and wrong. \_\_\_\_\_, teachers strongly influence young minds, and must be careful not to overdo their punishment by hitting their students.
9. It's too late to go to the football match now. \_\_\_\_\_, it is raining cats and dogs.
10. He is not stupid. \_\_\_\_\_, he is quite smart.
11. The main reason was that he had no time to learn to use the system. Aside from that fact, he disliked e-mail because he felt that it was too impersonal. \_\_\_\_\_, he said it was too fast and easy. He preferred a means of communication that encouraged a more careful and thoughtful style of work.
12. Although the two men were geniuses, Issac Newton and Albert Einstein have very little else in common. True, they both did their best work before the age of 26. \_\_\_\_\_, that is the only similarity between them. Newton cared about the public's opinion of him, and he did not like improper behavior. Einstein, \_\_\_\_\_, enjoyed being different and did not care what others thought. Newton spent his later year in a comfortable job with the government, while Einstein remained a full-time scientist.

13. The proposed new hotel complex will benefit our city. \_\_\_\_\_, it will create serious problems with increased traffic.

APPENDIX IV  
KEY TO TEXTUAL DATA SOURCES

- | Text Source NO. | Source  |
|-----------------|---|
| (3.1)           | John, S. et al. (1995). <u>English dictionary</u> . London : HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.  |
| (3.2)           | Larsen-Freeman, D. & Celce-Murcia M. (1999). <u>The grammar book</u> . Boston: Heinle & Heinle.   |
| (3.3)           | Beatrice, S. M. & Linda, J. (1996). <u>More reading power</u> . London : Longman.   |
| (3.4)           | Beatrice, S. M. & Linda, J. (1996). <u>More reading power</u> . London : Longman.   |
| (3.5)           | Zi-qing, Zhu. (1982). <u>Zhu Zi-qing quan ji</u> . Tainan : Zheng-yan Publishing Company.   |
| (3.6)           | Zi-qing, Zhu. (1982). <u>Zhu Zi-qing quan ji</u> . Tainan : Zheng-yan Publishing Company.   |
| (3.7)           | Jan, F. & Janet E. (2000). <u>Grammar dimensions</u> . Boston: Heinle & Heinle.   |
| (3.8)           | Jan, F. & Janet E. (2000). <u>Grammar dimensions</u> . Boston: Heinle & Heinle.   |
| (3.9)           | Li. Y. C. et al. (1989). <u>Mandarin Chinese: A practical reference grammar for students and teachers</u> . Taipei: The Crane Publishing Company. |
| (3.10)          | Chun-xing, Zhang & Guo-shu, Yang. (1993). <u>Psychology</u> . Taipei : San-min Publishing Company.  |
| (3.11)          | Bing-xin. (1990). <u>Bing-xin wen ji</u> . Shang-hai : Shang-hai wen yi Publishing Company.   |
| (3.12)          | Bing-xin. (1990). <u>Bing-xin wen ji</u> . Shang-hai : Shang-hai wen yi Publishing Company.   |

- (3.13) Luo S, (1999). A new translation handbook. Taipei: Shu-lin Publishing Company.
- (3.14) Yu-tang, Lin. (1976). Lin Yu-tang xuang ji. Taipei : Taiwan Shi-dai Publishing Company.
- (3.15) Yi-min, Lee. (1997). The astrologer's hankbook. Taipei : Fang-zhi Publishing Company.
- (3.16) Jan, F. & Janet E. (2000). Grammar dimensions. Boston: Heinle & Heinle.